

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Affection is often called love. Human beings are born with the potential to love and be loved. Fromm (1956:53) wrote in his classic art of the loving that love of oneself is part of being able to love others: “Love of others and love of ourselves are not alternative on the contrary an attitude of love toward themselves will be found in all those who are capable of loving others.”

Love generally includes an emotion of intense attraction to other person, a place, or thing, and may also include the aspect of caring for or finding identification with those objects, including self love. Love can be described an intense feeling of affection an emotional or an emotional state. In ordinary use, it usually refers to interpersonal love usually felt by a person. For another person, love is commonly considered impossible to describe. Love is essentially an abstract concept, easier to experience than to explain.

Psychology sees love as more of a social and cultural phenomenon. Famous psychologist Strenberg explains that love has three different components. Intimacy is two people that can share secrets and various details of their personal life. Intimacy is usually shown in friendships and romantic love affairs. Commitment, on the other hand, is the expectation that the relationship is going to last forever and common form of love is simply sex or passion. Passionate love is shown in infatuation love as well as romantic love. This is probably elements of truth in both views certainly love is influenced by

hormones and how people think and behave in love is influenced by one's conceptions of love.

Love deals with human psychological life and it has a tight relation with literary work. According to Wellek and Warren (1956: 90), the processes of the author's creation are legitimate objects of the psychologist's investigative curiosity. They classify the poets according to psychological and psychological types, they describe their mental illness: they may even explore his subconscious mind. The evidence of the psychologist may come from unliterary documents or it is drawn from the work itself. Psychological approaches are also helpful for us to observe the emotion of each character and their behavior psychology, individual psychology, humanistic psychology, social psychology or psychoanalysis.

Love is one of psychoanalytic principles is part of psychology study. One of the best known figures of psychology is Sigmund Freud, an Austrian physician. Freud was the father of psychoanalytic theory in the early 1900s. To describe the structure of personality, Freud in (Feist, 1985: 25) developed a comprehensive theory in which he said personality consisted of three separated but interesting parts; id, ego, and superego. Psychological approaches are very helpful for us to observe this novel, especially psychoanalytic approach. It can be used if we want or know the character's personality, such as the emotion of each character and also their behavior.

Harper Lee is an American author known for her 1961 Pulitzer Prize winning novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* and has become a classic of

modern American literature. *To Kill a Mockingbird* is primarily a novel about growing up under extraordinary circumstances in the 1930s in the Southern United States. The story covers a span of three years, during which the main characters undergo significant changes. Scout Finch lives with her brother Jem and their father Atticus in the fictitious town of Maycomb, Alabama. Maycomb is a small, close-knit town, and every family has its social station depending on where they live, who their parents are, and how long their ancestors have lived in Maycomb.

A widower, Atticus raises his children by himself, with the help of kindly neighbors and a black housekeeper named Calpurnia. Scout and Jem almost instinctively understand the complexities and machinations of their neighborhood and town. The only neighbor who puzzles them is the mysterious Arthur Radley, nicknamed Boo, who never comes outside. When Dill, another neighbor's nephew, starts spending summers in Maycomb, the three children begin an obsessive- and sometimes perilous - quest to lure Boo outside.

Scout is a tomboy who prefers the company of boys and generally solves her differences with her fists. She tries to make sense of a world that demands that she act like a lady, a brother who criticizes her for acting like a girl, and a father who accepts her just as she is. Scout hates school, gaining her most valuable education on her own street and from her father.

Not quite midway through the story, Scout and Jem discover that their father is going to represent a black man named Tom Robinson, who is accused

of raping and beating a white woman. Suddenly, Scout and Jem have to tolerate a barrage of racial slurs and insults because of Atticus' role in the trial. During this time, Scout has a very difficult time restraining from physically fighting with other children, a tendency that gets her in trouble with her Aunt Alexandra and Uncle Jack. Even Jem, the older and more levelheaded of the two, loses his temper a time or two. After responding to a neighbor's (Mrs. Dubose) verbal attack by destroying her plants, Jem is sentenced to read to her every day after school for one month. Ultimately, Scout and Jem learn a powerful lesson about bravery from this woman. As the trial draws nearer, Aunt Alexandra comes to live with them under the guise of providing a feminine influence for Scout.

During the novel's last summer, Tom is tried and convicted even though Atticus proves that Tom could not have possibly committed the crime of which he is accused. In the process of presenting Tom's case, Atticus inadvertently insults and offends Bob Ewell, a nasty, lazy drunkard whose daughter is Tom's accuser. In spite of Tom's conviction, Ewell vows revenge on Atticus and the judge for besmirching his already tarnished name. All three children are bewildered by the jury's decision to convict; Atticus tries to explain why the jury's decision was in many ways a foregone conclusion. Shortly after the trial, Scout attends one of her aunt's Missionary Society meetings. Atticus interrupts the meeting to report that Tom Robinson had been killed in an escape attempt. Scout learns valuable lessons about achieving the ideal of womanhood and carrying on in the face of adversity that day.

Things slowly return to normal in Maycomb, and Scout and Jem realize that Boo Radley is no longer an all-consuming curiosity. The story appears to be winding down, but then Bob Ewell starts making good on his threats of revenge. Scout is in the Halloween pageant at school, playing the part of a ham. With Atticus and Aunt Alexandra both too tired to attend, Jem agrees to take Scout to the school. After embarrassing herself on-stage, Scout elects to leave her ham costume on for the walk home with Jem.

On the way home, the children hear odd noises, but convince themselves that the noises are coming from another friend who scared them on their way to school that evening. Suddenly, a scuffle occurs. Scout really can't see outside of her costume, but she hears Jem being pushed away, and she feels powerful arms squeezing her costume's chicken wire against her skin. During this attack, Jem badly breaks his arm. Scout gets just enough of a glimpse out of her costume to see a stranger carrying Jem back to their house.

The sheriff arrives at the Finch house to announce that Bob Ewell has been found dead under the tree where the children were attacked, having fallen on his own knife. By this time, Scout realizes that the stranger is none other than Boo Radley, and that Boo is actually responsible for killing Ewell, thus saving her and Jem's lives. In spite of Atticus' insistence to the contrary, the sheriff refuses to press charges against Boo. Scout agrees with this decision and explains her understanding to her father. Boo sees Jem one more time and then asks Scout to take him home, but rather than escort him home as though he were a child, she has Boo escort her to his house as a gentleman would.

With Boo safely home, Scout returns to Jem's room where Atticus is waiting. He reads her to sleep and then waits by Jem's bedside for his son to wake up.

Based on psychological factor, the researcher analyzes the novel by using a psychoanalytic approach presented by Sigmund Freud that has three major structure of personality; *the id, the ego, and the superego*. *To Kill a Mockingbird* is very interesting to be analyzed further. Finally the researcher is extremely inspired to expose the struggle to find the truth, by giving the title of this research paper. **“Affection and Prejudice in *To Kill a Mockingbird* Novel by Harper Lee (1960): a Psychoanalytic Approach”**.

B. Previous Studies

To Kill a Mockingbirds novel has not been analyzed in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta and all around of Surakarta region. The writer has researched through local and digital library in found none of it. Thus, this study is first ever conducted at least in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.

C. Problem Statement

In this research, the writer proposes a single problem statement. The problem of research is “How are the affection and prejudice reflected in Harper Lee’s *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel?”

D. Limitation of the Study

The writer focuses this research in analyzing affection and prejudice of the characters in Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel based on a psychoanalytic approach.

E. Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study is the following:

1. To analyze the novel based on its structural elements by finding character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, style and themes.
2. To analyze the novel based on the psychoanalytic approach.

F. Benefit of the Study

Here, the benefit of the study is divided into two, namely theoretical benefit and practical benefit.

1. Theoretical Benefit :

This study is expected to contribute to the development of the larger body of knowledge, particularly literary studies on Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel.

2. Practical Benefit :

To enrich literary study, particularly among the students at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta

G. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

In writing the study, the writer employs the descriptive qualitative research. Moleong (1983: 3) affirms that qualitative research is research which result in the descriptive data in the form observed people or behaviors. Then, the steps of conducting this qualitative study is (1) determining the type of the study (2) determining the object of the study (3) determining the data and data source (4) determining technique of data collection, and (5) determining the technique of the data analysis.

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee. In this research, the writer is going to analyze it by using psychoanalytic approach.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source :

The type of the data in this study is a text that consists of words, sentences, and paragraphs. Whereas the data sources in this study are the primary data source and the secondary data source.

a. The Primary Data :

The primary data source of the study is the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee.

b. The Secondary Data :

The secondary data include books and several references, which are related with the primary data such as the biography of the author, website about the novel and others that support the analysis.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The techniques of the data collection as follows:

- a. Reading the novel comprehensively.
- b. Marking the important points of the novel.
- c. Identifying the topic of the novel.
- d. Taking notes on the points related to the analysis, including the structural elements of the novel, such as major characters, setting, plot, etc.
- e. Analyzing the data of the research.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The technique of the data analysis used in this study is descriptive analysis. Descriptive means that the writer interprets the text and content related to the psychological condition of the major character.

H. Research Paper Organization

This research paper organization is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is introduction, which contains the background of the study, previous study, problem statement, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, benefit of the study, research method, and paper organization. The second chapter is underlying theory, namely psychoanalytic analysis. The third chapter is structural analysis and fourth chapter is application of the psychoanalytic theory in the analysis of the novel. And the last chapter is conclusion and suggestion.